

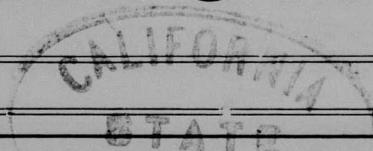
LABOR CLARION

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE PROGRAM

William Green Outlines Policies to Be Pursued by American Federation of Labor

The important address of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the City Club of Cleveland, Ohio, in which he forecast an economic battle to win the shorter working day and week, is given at more length by the International Labor News Service than was accorded it by the Associated Press. It is in part as follows:

In announcing that "one of the international unions would be selected and authorized to serve as a spearhead, to lead in an economic fight for the establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week, President Green said his recommendation to the executive council would be made as an evidence of the "militant, moving aggressive attitude of labor." He did not say which union he would recommend for the fight.

Pointing out that labor had examined the facts connected with the distribution of the national income, Green declared that labor had become convinced that much of the suffering experienced in the last three years could have been avoided if wages had been maintained and their power to buy had remained at a high level. He cited figures to show that wealth had piled up in the hands of the few, while the workers' share fell away, and said that labor proposes to press for income tax and inheritance tax legislation which will compel a wider distribution of industrial earnings and accumulated fortunes.

Labor Militant, He Says

"The experience of the last three years," the labor head went on to say, "has served to inspire labor to study and analyze the underlying causes which produced such a condition of widespread unemployment and distress. Labor has learned much and suffered much. It is more sure of the soundness of its traditional position and of the virtue and value of organization than ever before.

"Labor is restless, militant and aggressively moving. It will no longer be satisfied with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. It must be accorded economic justice and must be permitted to share equitably in the earnings of industry.

"Labor's plan of economic action is steadily unfolding. It has long understood that the shorter work-day and shorter work-week would not be granted voluntarily by industrial management. It learned long ago that if this great economic reform, a practical remedy for unemployment, is to be applied to both public and private industry labor must wrest it from the employers of labor through the application of legislative and economic pressure. For this reason labor inspired the introduction of the shorter work-day and shorter work-week bill in Congress and has mobilized its power and influence in support of this legislation.

Fight Along Two Lines

"It is believed that the shorter work-day and shorter work-week can only be secured through the force and power of legislative enactment or through the exercise of its economic strength, power and influence. We are therefore working along two lines. First, along the lines of legisla-

tive achievement, and secondly through the application of economic pressure.

"In addition, the American Federation of Labor is leading in the fight for unemployment insurance and old age pension legislation, for the enactment of the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States, minimum wage legislation for women and minors, improved factory inspection legislation, proper, practical amendments to workmen's compensation laws, scientific retirement legislation and for the inauguration of a dismissal wage policy on the part of federal, state and municipal governments. These, with other social justice and economic measures, constitute the economic and social justice program of the American Federation of Labor."

Green said the people of the United States, by the sequence of events, had "lost faith in almost everything except the government," and he noted how the government recently had become partner in private enterprise.

He said none could say where the new governmental policy was leading, but asserted that the nation was much nearer the point of government ownership of railroads than ever before. The speaker said there must be government participation in future bank operations and bank organizations.

Policy Is Socialistic

"This governmental policy," Green said, "may be classified as socialistic and as transgressing the principles of our capitalistic form of government. Be that as it may, the facts are that the events which have transpired would not have occurred if capitalism had stood the strain placed upon it in a great national emergency. Unless there is a speedy return to normal conditions we can expect a further invasion of government activities into many lines of private capitalistic enterprises."

The speaker declared the problem of the hour is unemployment and that there can be no business revival until the millions of idle wage earners are given work and their purchasing power restored. He pointed out how wage reductions have decreased buying power and added:

"The trade unions have resolutely stood in opposition to the pursuit of a wage deflation policy. Bad as conditions are, they would be immeasurably worse if it were not for the fight which trade unions have made against wage reductions. The destructive and demoralizing effect of such a policy is apparent on every hand. The pursuit of such a policy during the last three years has brought us to the present point of social and economic degradation. When will it all end and where will it stop?

Wage Deflation Disastrous

"The trade unions will resist to the utmost, but the unorganized are helpless. When will industrial management cease forcing these helpless victims to accept further wage reductions and to adjust themselves to still lower living standards? Wage deflation can only mean further losses for all. Practically 85 per cent of the retail buyers are wage earners and small salaried persons. The effect of falling wages is cumulative, retarding

business and causing more unemployment. As unemployment rose to thirteen million, national income dropped from \$85,200,000,000 to \$37,500,000,000. After unemployment rose above two million the drop in national income was greater than the loss of the incomes of the unemployed. At the end of 1932 a wage loss of one billion in wages meant a three billion loss in national income.

"Since 1929, national income has declined \$43,000,000,000, national wealth approximately \$100,000,000,000, wages \$25,000,000,000. One cannot see or predict the serious consequences which may flow from a continued deflation in wages and a further decline in price levels."

Discussing labor's program to meet unemployment, Green said:

"Labor presents its program as an expression of its best thought and judgment. It is quite willing that all of it shall be submitted to the most critical and scrutinizing analysis. It believes that the immediate approach to the nation's unemployment problem should be made from two directions.

Adequate Relief First

"First, relief adequate to meet the minimum needs of hungry, distressed people who are suffering from long-continued unemployment should be supplied by the federal government. We have recommended the appropriation of not less than one billion dollars to be distributed by the relief agencies set up in the states, cities and communities.

"Second, a huge public works program involving the expenditure of a minimum of five billion dollars should be instituted. This public works program to embrace the construction of public buildings, public highways, the elimination of grade crossings, reforestation, flood control, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work at decent wages for those who are idle. A public works program of this character and scope to be supplemented by the development and execution of self-liquidating projects such as slum clearances, housing, home building and the construction of tunnels and bridges. While a public works program of this scope, even if speedily launched, would not absorb the millions of workers who are idle, it would, if carried forward on a large scale, create work opportunities for millions.

Credit Vital to Recovery

"Through the proper exercise of government authority, legislative or otherwise, control of credit and credit facilities should be more clearly vested in the government. Obviously, necessary credit must be extended to manufacturers and employers of labor who are not only willing, but who are anxious to engage in business activity. Labor places great emphasis upon the value of credit as an important factor in all plans proposed as a basis for economic recovery."

FATE OF RACING BILL

Unless the bill legalizing race track gambling is signed or vetoed by Governor Rolph today it automatically becomes law. He has indicated that he will veto it.

Substitute Measure Of Labor Secretary Receives Criticism

By B. C. CLARKE
International Labor News Service

The industrial population of the nation apparently stands on the eve of one of its greatest and most momentous victories—the enactment by Congress of the thirty-hour week as standard and basic in factory operation where products are shipped in interstate commerce. The Senate has already passed the bill, introduced by Senator Black of Alabama, and the House gives indication of early favorable action.

This sweeping forward step in industrial progress has been favored and urged by both the spokesmen of organized labor and great business leaders of the country as a sharp and immediate step toward economic recovery and relief of technological unemployment.

Substitute Is Alien Stepchild

Strangely enough, the very prospect of early success of this bill has brought forward an alien stepchild as a substitute, and sponsored by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, but with no indication that this substitute is of her own invention and handiwork. Rather it is attributed to Dr. Harold Moulton of the Brookings Institution; Frederick A. Delano, a former member of the Federal Reserve Board and an official of the Carnegie Peace Foundation; Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, a former member of Congress, and the college professors who constitute the so-called "brain trust" among President Roosevelt's advisors. The bill has the backing of the administration.

Blow at Collective Bargaining

The Perkins measure would establish an elaborate governmental bureau around herself, and confer upon her economic powers of dictatorship such as have never before been vested in one individual to fix minimum wages, restrict hours of factory operation or close them altogether, to control production and shipments in interstate

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commerce, and to name the members of boards in each industry whose functions would be supreme and enjoy the full force and effect of law.

Under this bill collective bargaining could disappear and the right of the workers to organize might be minimized. The functions of labor unions would be largely absorbed in the new governmental dictatorship. Factory owners shipping in interstate commerce who violated any of the edicts would be subject to fine and possible imprisonment, and each day would constitute a separate offense.

Factories and plants which do not ship in interstate commerce would not be subject to the provisions of the federal control, but free if not otherwise prevented to operate for sixty or seventy hours a week, and to disregard the fixed wages of the federal control.

Another or twin-sister measure of the Perkins bill is in the offing, and will probably come forward in the near future. Likewise, it is a product of the "brain trust," and it will propose that industry under the operations of the Perkins bill be financed on a broad scale with loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and incidentally guaranteed against loss—at the taxpayers' expense—from the effects of such operation.

Dictatorship Is Objectionable

The minimum wage-fixing powers of the proposed dictatorship are pointed to by spokesmen of organized labor as the most objectionable. The American Federation of Labor at its convention in 1913 adopted a recommendation of the executive council voicing opposition to all wage fixing for men by legislative enactment or through governmental edict. This position has been steadfastly maintained since, and is the established policy today of American organized labor.

Representatives of labor and industry will give their views on the Perkins bill at hearings before the House Labor Committee.

The Perkins scheme, if made law, could destroy collective bargaining.

General Orgy of Wage-Cutting Reported by Statistical Bureau

According to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic news letter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York, "Not since July, 1932, did the number of wage decreases reported for any month attain the volume that they did for the month ending January 15, 1933. The decrease in manufacturing scales averaged about 11.4 per cent and affected over 58,000 employees, whereas only 319 workers benefited from increases in rates. Decreases in the non-manufacturing industries ranged from 8.2 per cent in electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance to 14.6 per cent in quarrying and non-metallic mining."

Outrage Against Union Official Ignored by North Carolina Police

Lashing of labor men has broken out again at Raleigh, N. C., to bring forth hot condemnation from organized labor in that state.

Two weeks ago I. M. Ritchie, Central Labor Union secretary at High Point, mill town, was taken six miles from town, beaten with a rubber hose and forced to drink a quart of castor oil.

Police were furnished with the license of one of the kidnap autos, but have taken no action. They also were given the name of one of the kidnappers, to no avail.

Investigation of the scandal has been demanded by Roy R. Lawrence, State Federation of Labor president, in a letter to Solicitor H. L. Koontz.

Inflation Measures Discussed by Thomas

"If this amendment prevails, it may transfer from one class in the United States value to the extent of almost \$200,000,000,000. It will be transferred first from those who have bank deposits, and, second, from those who hold bonds. In their hands rests \$200,000,000,000 of bank deposits. They did not earn it."

This was the startling statement made by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma in the United States Senate on Monday last in making the opening address on the President's inflation plan as the spokesman of the administration. His words "seemed almost to shock some of his colleagues," say the press dispatches, and there was a flurry of questions. Continuing, Thomas said:

"This amendment, in my judgment, is the most important proposition that has ever come before the American Congress or any parliament in the world."

For Benefit of Debtors

"If this power is exercised in a reasonable degree it must transfer that \$200,000,000,000 from the hands of those who did not earn it, did not buy it, who do not deserve it, back to the hands of the debtor classes."

"Saving only the world war, there has been no such momentous thing before the world in 6000 years."

He declared that even with the transfer of wealth, "full and fair justice will not have been done to the people of the United States."

Mr. Thomas said deposits had fallen from \$60,000,000,000 in 1930 to \$30,000,000,000.

Billions Have "Evaporated"

"What has become of that \$30,000,000,000 that was in the banks less than three years ago?" he continued. "That money is gone. It does not exist. It has evaporated, vanished."

"Did I understand," asked Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, leader of the Senate anti-inflation bloc, "that the purpose of the senator's amendment is to transfer \$200,000,000,000 of wealth from the creditor to the debtor classes?"

"Unless that is done," Mr. Thomas replied, "the debtor class will not have had substantial justice done it."

President's Inflation Program

There are four provisions in the inflation plan: Authority for the President to arrange for the Federal Reserve to purchase \$3,000,000,000 of government obligations to expand credit and Federal Reserve currency.

Authority for the President to authorize the issue of \$3,000,000,000 additional currency in the form of United States notes.

Authority for a maximum reduction of 50 per cent in the gold content of the dollar.

Authority for the President to accept a maximum of \$100,000,000 in silver in partial payment of European war debts.

Authority Not Mandatory

No provision of the inflation amendment is mandatory—the President may put it into operation or he may not, as he chooses. On that ground some Democrats and Republicans—Senator Borah is one—complain the plan scarcely is an inflation measure at all.

"Some persons smile slyly and predict Mr. Roosevelt is hoaxing Mr. Thomas and the other inflationists. Behind these smiles is the belief the President will not put much of the inflation into effect," says a United Press dispatch.

The energy wasted in postponing until tomorrow a duty of today will often do the work.—Morden.

Trial of Tom Mooney Postponed One Month

A mob of three thousand men and women, waving banners and shouting "Free Tom Mooney!" was responsible for the postponement for one month of the trial of Tom Mooney on the unused indictment charging him with complicity in the Preparedness Day bombing of 1916, in which several lives were sacrificed.

"No unbiased jury could be obtained with a mob outside shouting, 'Free Tom Mooney!'" said Judge Louis H. Ward, after the case had been called. "If Mooney were not in a state institution I would call out the National Guard to preserve order," he continued. "A short postponement will not violate any rights of the defendant, and meanwhile perhaps this intense feeling will die down."

Long before the time for opening court arrived great throngs of people gathered in Portsmouth Square, opposite the Hall of Justice. Ignoring the warning of Chief of Police Quinn, Mooney supporters began haranguing the crowd, to the accompaniment of cries of "Free Tom Mooney! Justice for Tom Mooney!" Mounted police charged among the demonstrators and cleared the square. The crowd then retreated to Brenham Place and awaited developments.

One man was arrested for resisting an officer.

Officials Favor Brief Trial

All indications were that instead of a lengthy and expensive trial the proceedings would be as brief as the local authorities could arrange. Because of the fact that the outcome of the trial will have no effect on Mooney's status under the former conviction, at least legally, there was a disposition among officials to regard the trial as an unnecessary proceeding.

Up to the time of the opening of the case before Judge Ward the district attorney had declined to disclose his plan of action. Judge Ward refused to issue subpoenas for witnesses prior to the discussion of the questions of law involved, and Mooney was not brought from San Quentin for the first day of the trial.

John J. O'Gara, who was assistant district attorney during the former trial of Mooney, made an attempt to prevent the trial on the ground that the case already had been determined by a competent court. By shifting the case to the Supreme Court a delay of years might ensue.

Communists Stage Demonstration

Elaborate steps were taken by the police to prevent disturbances by communists and other radicals who were said to be converging on the city from all parts of the state for demonstrations of sympathy for Mooney. The police expressed the opinion that trouble might arise from the desire of fanatics to make "martyrs" of themselves by clashing with the authorities.



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SALES TAX INVALID

In a hearing held at Edwardsville, Ill., March 28, Judge Jesse R. Brown of the Circuit Court held that the Illinois 3 per cent retail sales tax was unconstitutional. The tax, he said, was class legislation, contrary to public policy, and in the case of small sales amounted to confiscation. Appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

"The purpose of calling you here is to discuss certain phases of the case which might make a great difference in final disposition of the matter," said Judge Ward as the proceedings began.

Prosecution to Submit No Evidence

William W. Murphy, the only representative of the district attorney's office who was present, said:

"Your honor, we expect to submit the case without evidence."

Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for Mooney, declared:

"If no evidence is presented by the state, we wish to produce evidence at hand to show the defendant is not guilty. We have summoned certain witnesses and are ready to proceed."

OAKLAND'S CITY PRIMARIES

The primary election held in Oakland on Tuesday, April 18, called out a vote of 60,000. James H. Quinn, editor of the "East Bay Labor Journal," was one of the successful candidates, receiving a larger vote than all others on the ticket with the exception of incumbents. The general city election will be held May 9. Three amendments to the city charter were adopted, but the salary reduction amendment was defeated by a substantial majority.

McGrady Slated to Be Named Assistant Secretary of Labor

Edward F. McGrady, member of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor and one of the most militant and aggressive members of organized labor, is slated to be assistant secretary of labor, it is understood in Washington.

McGrady, whose work as A. F. of L. legislative committeeman has made him an outstanding figure in Washington, is a veteran member of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. He was a leader in establishing the pressmen's tuberculosis sanatorium and the home for superannuated members at Pressmen's Home, Tenn. He was long prominent in organized labor in Massachusetts, being president of the Boston Central Labor Union and vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He was a member of the Boston Common Council and the Massachusetts Legislature and was also Massachusetts state superintendent of the United States Employment Service.

Record Low Reached By Jobs and Payrolls

Employment in manufacturing industries fell 4.2 per cent in March as compared with February, while payrolls decreased 8.2 per cent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, reported. The sharp decreases were attributed to the national banking holiday in March.

The falling off in employment and payrolls was contrary to the usual March trend. While losses have been reported on several occasions since 1933, the average change from February to March in the last ten years has been a gain of 0.4 in employment and 1.2 per cent in payrolls.

The bureau's index of employment in manufacturing industries stood at 55.1 for March as against 57.5 for February. The March index for payrolls was 33.4, compared with 36.4 for February.

The new levels represented declines of 14.6 per cent in employment and 30.7 per cent in payrolls over March of last year.

Anticipation of legislation legalizing beer helped the beverage industries, the index of employment increasing from 64.8 in February to 76.2 in March. Payroll totals showed an increase from 49.7 to 58.4.

The March figures marked new lows in employment and payrolls. The employment index fell 0.2 per cent below the low point of July, 1932, and the payroll index was 6.7 under the previous low of January, 1933.

Two of sixteen non-manufacturing groups reported on by the bureau showed gains in both employment and payrolls, the building construction industry reporting an increase of 0.2 per cent in employment and 3.3 per cent in payrolls and the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reporting a rise of 0.9 per cent in jobs and 2.1 in payrolls.

"LET THIS BE A LESSON TO YOU"

A road-hog who narrowly missed running down a tax-collector in a French village was ducked in the river by furious passers-by. That will teach the careless fellow not to miss next time.—"The Humorist" (London).

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FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933

"Independent" Convicts Itself

Justifying its action in demanding an arbitrary reduction in the wage scale, refusing arbitration and locking out its employees, whose places were immediately filled by imported "rats," the Stockton "Independent" says:

"The Typographical Union's offer to arbitrate, unlike that of most other unions, including all the local unions, is largely specious and a false pretense. The point is that the constitution and by-laws of the Typographical Union are not subject to arbitration. They are expressly excluded. When all the hampering, restrictive and inflexible constitutional provisions and by-laws are excluded from arbitration, there is left, by the union's own action, practically nothing to arbitrate. It is not the 'Independent's' refusal to arbitrate but the union's irreconcilable stand against the arbitration of every essential issue."

When the arbitrary demand for a reduced wage scale was served on Stockton Typographical Union that union offered to arbitrate the only questions which could possibly be involved—wages, hours and conditions. These were the "essential" issues. The "irreconcilable stand" of the union was against arbitration of alleged issues which had no bearing on the subject of wages and hours, namely, the application of the constitution and laws of the International Typographical Union to its own members. The statement of the "Independent" that "when all the hampering, restrictive and inflexible constitutional provisions and by-laws are excluded from arbitration there is left, by the union's own action, practically nothing to arbitrate," is entirely false.

The hypocritical attitude of the Stockton newspaper in trying to make it appear that its refusal of arbitration (which it admits) was due to any action of the union is apparent. It is in line with the attitude of the state and national organizations of newspaper publishers who seek the destruction of the printers' organization. Paraphrasing an old writer, "if a man were permitted to make all the laws of the union he need not care who made the scale of wages."

Further, the action of the "Independent" appears in an even worse light when it is realized that the Typographical Union does not permit subordinate unions to engage in a strike where "fair" arbitration has been offered. The "Independent" took advantage of its knowledge of this policy and made arrangements for filling the places of its union employees while they were waiting for the publisher to come to an arrangement for arbitration. Had the union acted with the same duplicity as the employer the outcome would have been different, but the union would

have been held up to the scorn of the industrial world.

The inference sought to be conveyed by the "Independent" that "most other unions, including all the local unions," would have agreed to arbitration of laws of their parent bodies, is not "speciosity," but downright mendacity.

Inflation Not a New Theory

What a difference a few months' time makes in the political and economic outlook is illustrated by the manner in which the country received the sensational proposal of President Roosevelt to be given authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar by 50 per cent if deemed necessary.

At the California State Federation of Labor convention at Modesto last September, which was addressed by men of prominence in political life, among them Senator Hiram Johnson and William Gibbs McAdoo, there was one speaker whose remarks seemed so extraordinary that, while given close attention, they seem to have been brushed aside as too radical for further consideration.

The speaker was Hon. T. F. Griffin, Modesto attorney. In an address which showed deep erudition and intensive study, he outlined a plan which he put forth as a cure for existing economic ills, and which he confidently assured his hearers would put into motion the wheels of industry throughout the country and bring prosperity to farmers, labor and commerce. It was nothing more nor less than the plan now presented by President Roosevelt. But Mr. Griffin was far more conservative than is the chief executive. If memory serves correctly, the plan of the Modesto attorney contemplated reduction of the gold content of the dollar by 10 per cent only.

Is it fair to assume that if 10 per cent inflation is desirable, 50 per cent reduction in the amount of gold required to make a legal dollar must be five times more so?

International Poker Game

The discussion in the United States Senate on Monday last on the inflation plan of President Roosevelt leads one to the surmise that the chief executive is engaged in what may be likened to an international game of poker, with interested onlookers helping to "stack the cards."

With MacDonald, Herriott, Bennett and other premiers in Washington for discussion of questions of finance, economics and disarmament, it is probable that Roosevelt's hand will be greatly strengthened by the authority sought to inflate the dollar, expand the currency and partially re-monetize silver.

The naive statement of Senator Thomas that it is the object of the legislation introduced as an amendment to the farm bill to transfer from bank depositors and bondholders the stupendous sum of two hundred billion dollars for the benefit of the debtor class seems too absurd to be intended seriously. The further statement that the depositors "did not earn" the money is on a par with the most revolutionary of "red" propaganda. No wonder there are signs of revolt among the President's supporters in the Senate.

The proposal of Senator Inman to remove the headquarters of some fifty or more state departments to Sacramento will appear reasonable to the residents of the capital city. But to those who have business to transact with the state, the bulk of which centers around San Francisco and Los Angeles, it will work unnecessary hardship and expense. And it is altogether likely that instead of being an economy measure it will entail added expenditure upon the state. Apparently no demand for the change comes from any other section than the capital.

Some of our radical friends find fault because trade unionists are not "militant" enough in these trying times. Employers, however, seem to agree with the San Francisco "News," to the effect that "labor has no bargaining power with millions of hungry jobless willing if necessary to work for starvation wages."

The scheduled appointment of Edward F. McGrady to be assistant secretary of labor moves an International Labor Service writer to remark that "the McGrady appointment is the best yet made, bar none." The appointment, he continues, just about makes a certainty of the observation that the "little cabinet" is to be more important in this administration than the big cabinet.

Union labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has strongly opposed minimum wages for men. Its attitude was declared by the convention of that body in 1913, which set forth the principle that organization is the most potent means for a shorter work-day and higher wages. "Through organization the wages of men can and will be maintained at a higher minimum than they would be if fixed by legal enactment," the announcement said.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being voiced on the subject of the quality and price of beer being distributed in San Francisco. Both Congress and the California Legislature had in mind a "five-cent glass of beer" when fixing the excise taxes. It is said that few retailers observe this implied requirement, and that profiteering is quite general. But this is not all. City Health Officer Geiger has reported that instead of the mild 3.2 per cent alcoholic beverage authorized by law, he found that the percentage was much less. If the breweries and jobbers are intent on killing the goose that laid the golden eggs they are evidently pursuing the right tactics.

Protests against the reduction of only 10 per cent in the allowance of widows of congressmen and senators while disabled veterans' compensation has been decreased 20 per cent have been forwarded to President Roosevelt by Ralph J. A. Stern, commander of the San Francisco County Council of the American Legion. The message represented thirty-four legion posts. The protests might have gone further and showed the injustice of reducing the meager \$30 a month pension of widows of the Spanish-American war to \$15, while paying pensions to wealthy widows of departed Presidents. Reducing worthy widows to seeking charity relief is not necessary even in these times of "economy" hysteria.

Politicians have presented to the Elections Committee of the California Assembly arguments for the proposed amendment to the direct primary law which would combine party conventions with the primary. The proposal would not affect the election of members to the Legislature but would provide the combination convention and primary law for the election of party county committees, state officers and members of Congress. Republican and Democratic leaders have indorsed the measure. The plea is made that the measure would "strengthen party responsibility" in state and national affairs. But friends of the direct primary election law are suspicious that a return to the old gang politics surrounding the convention method are contemplated.

PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION

Indiana now has a state law providing that contractors doing work for the state must not discriminate against workers of any race or color who apply for jobs. Governor Paul V. McNutt signed the bill March 11.

"NEW DEAL" STARTLING

By CHAS. A. DERRY

Events have moved so swiftly since the inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4 last that the average citizen is bewildered by the momentous questions that have been precipitated upon the country, dealing with economic, financial and international subjects which tax the brains of even the best informed and most widely experienced students of the subjects included in the presidential program for the rehabilitation of American industry and commerce.

In spite of the expected and somewhat discounted revolt of the die-hards among the political opponents of the President, it appears altogether likely that the very things that the country has been taught to regard as destructive to American welfare will be incorporated into law within the next few days. Among these alleged dangerous remedies are debasement of the currency, abandonment of the gold standard and "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at a ratio to be determined by the President. Already the gold standard has been discarded, at least temporarily, by Presidential order, and further authority is sought that will increase his powers to a degree not exceeded by that of Mussolini himself. And the strange thing about it is that in this supposedly democratic country there is but a feeble protest against extending these powers.

There is a ray of hope for the timid, who believe that these proposals spell disaster, in the history of the country in recent times. When Bryan was defeated for the presidency on his platform of "16 to 1" there were predictions in well-informed and influential circles of economists that disaster awaited the country as a result of abandonment of bimetallism. While it is true that these predictions seem to have been fulfilled, the fact that years of industrial and commercial progress and prosperity intervened and were interrupted only by the greatest war of all times can not be gainsaid. That we have been suffering from the effects of the destruction caused by that war, affecting the whole world, is undisputed. But it is true also that the greatest era of "prosperity" (most people now regard it as an era of false values) this nation ever enjoyed was a few years preceding the financial collapse of October, 1929. One hopeful fact is that the President is seeking advice from all quarters and weighing that advice in the scales of American welfare.

* * *

What of the position of the American worker under the proposed new financial policy? Will he be better off than now, or will he be more than ever handicapped by the manipulations of finance? There is a suspicious note in the reported approval of the President's policy by J. P. Morgan. And all will agree with the "Sir Oracle" of the Hearst press in his statement that "it would have been a good idea to have left the gold basis before nation-wide salary reductions were forced on employers." "As usual," he continues, "when big things happen it is the 'little man' who gets hit. In war he gets shot. In panics he gets poor. In depressions his wages go down. Off the gold basis, his dollar is worth less." Those who need to question the new policy, he says, are men on small salaries. "Prices of food and other necessities will go higher, but their salaries will not go higher, or, at best, rise slowly." But, he concludes "the little man" is very patient!

* * *

But possibly this patience will not always continue. Every reduction in wages that has taken place in recent years, and every selfish move in the way of curtailing employment has had the effect of making the worker "see red." There have been more recruits to the radical and revolutionary

elements during the last four years than ever before. That the wiseacres who "guide" the thought of the nation do not see this is apparent, for they have been the leaders of the raids on wages and on workers' organizations. They may wake up in the near future to the realization that these elements have gotten beyond control.

* * *

This is what would happen if the gold content of the dollar were reduced 50 per cent, as contemplated in the inflation legislation, according to Chester Rowell: Everything owed in dollars (including wages) "would still call for the same number of the new half-dollars, and so would be worth only half as much. You would get rid of half the debts you owe and lose half the debts owed you. But everything owned in property would be worth twice the number of 50-cent dollars. You would gain on what you own and owe and lose on what is owed you, including your cash, wages, bank deposits and insurance." This well-informed writer does not venture an opinion as to how it would work out.

* * *

Whatever effect the new financial policy is to have on the status of the worker, it is quite evident that the devaluation of the dollar, with a consequent rise in the prices of commodities, is bound to be detrimental unless wages rise in proportion.

In foreign trade the dollar's devaluation is expected to have the same effect on the British pound as putting Great Britain on the gold standard again. The pound sterling is now selling around \$3.82. If the amount of gold in the American gold dollar were decreased by about one-third the pound would be boosted to around \$5.

The present dollar contains 22.8 grams of the precious metal. It might contain 15 grams or less under the new proposal, and the expectation is that in providing more dollars trade would be stimulated and commodity prices would increase.

* * *

The writer of these paragraphs does not wish to pose as a "calamity howler," but he can not view with unconcern the bestowal of these immense powers upon the chief executive and the abdication of constitutional duties and obligations by members of the Congress. Our form of government was predicated upon the conviction that no one man was wise enough nor big enough to do the thinking for his compatriots; nor was the influence of selfishness and environment sufficiently guarded against by bestowing upon one man, or even upon one branch of the Legislature, arbitrary power. President Roosevelt has aroused the admiration of the world by his efforts to combat the depression. But he is only human; and it is human to err. He has the confidence of the country in his efforts so far.

* * *

But it must be remembered that his policies have yet to be tried in the crucible. It is possible they may not be successful in combating the ills from which the country is suffering. Unemployment still is increasing.

Is it not, therefore, rather early to be setting aside a day to be observed as "Roosevelt Day" and indulging in panegyrics of adulation such as the Romans of old accorded to one of their emperors who had been successful on the battlefield? They even deified their popular rulers.

Democratic America should avoid such manifestations as repulsive to the spirit of our institutions. Besides, it would leave less bitterness in recalling incidents of the President's administration in the event that his well-meant efforts should prove abortive in restoring prosperity to the masses of the people.

Every tomorrow has two handles. We may take hold of the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.—Truth.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Long life is becoming a curse instead of a blessing to many old people, because, after physicians have prolonged their lives, business and industry give them no opportunity to earn a living, Dr. Francis M. Pottinger, retiring president of the American College of Physicians, recently said. He urged physicians to join in an effort to change what he called an "admittedly unsatisfactory economic system" and to take a lead in "this period of reconstruction which is upon us."

"The fact that the number of people above sixty-five years of age has increased so markedly in recent years," Dr. Pottinger declared, "requires that our economic system make adequate provision for workers both during their productive period and in their declining years, otherwise public health measures become a mockery and work an injury rather than a blessing. The increased amount of illness which affects those of the higher age groups makes it more difficult for them, when once they lose their positions, to secure employment again. For those beyond sixty-five it becomes almost impossible."

* * *

There are more than enough mines and miners to supply all the coal the world will use in these days of oil-burning and of electricity supplied by water power. Everything points to the desirability of shortening the hours of coal miners. But producers in every nation claim they dare not cut hours for fear they will get out less coal for the wages they pay and so cannot offer their coal cheaply enough to sell abroad in competition with the producers of other countries.

To meet this difficulty the International Labor Organization at Geneva has proposed an international agreement to make seven and three-quarters hours the maximum working day for coal miners in all the fifty-eight countries belonging to the organization. The Spanish government has already accepted the terms of the agreement and the governments of France, Luxemburg and Yugoslavia have declared their intention of accepting it. The government of Holland has taken the first steps toward joining them and Poland has declared it will join them as soon as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Holland agree to be bound by the pact.

* * *

Haywood Patterson, nineteen-year-old negro, has been convicted in the first retrial of the Scottsboro, Ala., cases, involving seven negro youths accused of attacking two white women. Unprejudiced observers who followed the trial of Patterson were convinced that the evidence against him was woefully weak. The fact that he was colored, accused of an assault on a white woman, undoubtedly was a big factor in his conviction, but perhaps even more of a factor was the feeling stirred by communist handling of his defense. Instead of sticking strictly to the questions at issue, his communist attorneys took advantage of every opportunity to inject their propaganda, with which the people of Alabama have no sympathy.

Judges, jurors and all concerned in the administration of justice are human beings and have a certain amount of stubbornness in their make-up. If they feel that institutions and ideas which they hold sacred are threatened their stubbornness is aroused, depriving them of the ability to reason calmly. That is what happened at the retrial of Patterson. Many persons believe that if his defense had been handled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or by some similar organization the verdict in all probability would have been different.

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.

Labor's Attitude on Soviet Recognition

Organized labor's opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia is based upon sound grounds, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared at a big mass meeting held in Washington under the direction of the American Legion to protest against recognition of the Moscow dictatorship. He denied that the United States would benefit from recognition and asserted labor will oppose recognition until Russia changes its attitude.

"Labor holds," Green said, "that the preservation of the principles of self-government, the right to live unmolested, without the threat and menace of world revolutions, is of greater value than the creation of material wealth or the enjoyment of profits gained through the sale of goods to a foreign nation. Labor places our common heritage of representative government, with its free institutions, above and beyond material values either in the form of an enlarged export trade or profits earned as a result of the ownership and management of industry."

Ideals Versus Materialism

"It would seem, in these days of distressing unemployment, that if the people of the United States were to be influenced in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia because of materialistic reasons or the creation of work opportunities because of an enlarged foreign market that labor, instead of the owners of industry, would be the first to yield to such an argument. It is this attitude of labor which gives emphasis to the assertion that labor's opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia rests upon a broad, deep and unselfish basis."

Green declared that to those familiar with the facts the economic argument in favor of the development of Russian trade through recognition of the Soviet government carries no weight. He said that trading with Russia has met with indifferent success and predicted that no increase in trade would follow recognition of Russia.

"I make the bold assertion," the speaker said, "that no profitable increase in trade with Soviet Russia can possibly follow governmental recognition. It is a false argument, alluring in appearance, and one which appeals to the material instinct of those who are willing to surrender principle for mere gain. It does not and will not influence labor."

Competition With Forced Labor

"It is a recognized principle in trade relationship that a buying nation must also be permitted to sell. That would mean if American manufacturers sell goods to Russia the markets of the United States must be open to the sale of Russian goods. We must buy from a nation to which we sell goods. Under ordinary circumstances nations exchange goods but if such exchange should take place between the United States and Russia, American labor fully understands it would be compelled to compete with forced labor, controlled by a dictatorship. Labor in the United States does not welcome such an experience."

Green declared that labor holds that the Soviet government is not entitled to nor should it be accorded recognition until it disavows its declaration of world revolution and its policy of carrying on subversive activities in other countries. He pointed out that trade unions in the United States must wage a constant fight against communist attempts to destroy them and said that recognition of Russia would open wide the doors to the establishment of Soviet headquarters and Soviet agencies in state throughout the land.

Resents Outside Interference

"While labor realizes," Green said in ending his address, "that all is not well in our own land

and that there are many wrongs which must be righted, it believes that the instrumentalities of our representative government, provided for in our laws and our Constitution, offer the means by which the people can change governmental policy and our form of government as well. We claim the right to do this without interference from outside sources. Until the Soviet government withdraws its avowed declaration to promote revolution and to overthrow our government by force, the American Federation of Labor will vigorously oppose the recognition of Soviet Russia."

VETERAN ENGLISH LABORITE DEAD

London advices report that Fred Hall, long a leader of the Yorkshire miners and a member of Parliament for the Normanton division for twenty-seven years, died on April 18 at the age of 77. He was in the House of Commons continuously longer than any other Labor party representative.

CITY EMPLOYEES' CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions by San Francisco city employees and officials to the unemployment relief fund ceased as of April 11, when the voters adopted charter amendment No. 1, which provides for a reduction in city employees' salaries. This was the ruling made by City Attorney O'Toole to the executive committee of the City Employees' Unemployment Relief Fund Committee.

Seattle Central Labor Council

Refuses to Join With Communists

The Seattle Central Labor Council at its regular meeting on April 19 voted unanimously to withhold all support, moral or financial, for the alleged "Tom Mooney Congress" to be held in Chicago from April 30 to May 4.

Discussing the matter, James A. Duncan, a prominent member, recalled that the Seattle Central Labor Council had been among the foremost in support of the campaign to secure Mooney's release. After careful investigation he was thoroughly convinced that the interests of both Tom Mooney and the American Federation of Labor would suffer from connection with the proposed Chicago meeting. It was stated that of ninety-nine delegates from Seattle organizations eighty-two were not members of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that at least sixty were from communist organizations or from organizations in sympathy with them, and thirty of the group were from locals of the Unemployed Citizens' League.

The "Washington State Labor News" arrives at the conclusion that the proposed congress "is only another group formed for the purpose of spreading communist propaganda and to provide a payroll for someone to live off the misery and misfortune of Tom Mooney."

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Recruits Registered For Forestry Camps

Civilian Conservation Corps camps will soon be in operation in the national forests of California, according to report of the United States Forest Service headquarters in San Francisco. President Roosevelt on April 20 approved the establishment of 166 camps in the nineteen national forests of the state.

California's national forest quota for the Civilian Conservation Corps camps will be 33,000 men, who will first be concentrated in army posts, where they will be clothed, fed and exercised for a period prior to their transfer to field camps. Thus far instructions are to enroll only unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 years, who are citizens of California and have dependents. Each applicant will be required to take an oath and sign an agreement to turn over a certain percentage of his \$1 a day pay to his dependents. Recruiting will be handled by local relief agencies under the general direction of R. C. Braniion of the State Department of Social Welfare.

The army will have full charge of all Civilian Conservation Corps camps and will have an officer with necessary assistants stationed in each camp. It will also transport the men from the concentration posts to the field camps. All camps will be operated on the basis of 200 men.

The United States Forest Service will handle all men engaged on forestry work in the national forests, including their transportation between camp and work points.

Already several hundred names and addresses have been taken for submission to the federal authorities by F. H. Newman, secretary of registry at the relief station.

Applicants accepted by the federal authorities will undergo training and medical examination in barracks at the Presidio, according to Newman.

HE CAUGHT A TARTAR

Poor old Hiram. He went up to New York determined to make his fortune pulling some skin games on innocent strangers. However, the first fellow he tried to sell the Brooklyn bridge to turned out to be the owner of the darn thing, and if Hi hadn't paid him ten dollars to keep quiet the man would have had him arrested.—"Brown Jug."

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Labor Secretary for Federation's Program

An enormous fund of from four to six billions of dollars for public projects is the demand of the American Federation of Labor presented to President Roosevelt by William Green, president, and other American Federation of Labor leaders.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, who accompanied the labor delegation to the White House, later, in her own press conference, expressed the opinion that the amount is not too large. She further said that while a complete public works program requires time for planning, nevertheless works running to two or three billion dollars could be got into action in a month or two.

To Raise Living Standard

The secretary has definite ideas about public works. She indicated the preference is for public works that "raise the standard of living" as against monumental buildings. As examples of work that lift the standard of living she cited construction of low-cost housing, of which she holds there has never been enough. Another example she cited was the erecting of poles to carry electric light and telephone wires in districts so sparsely settled as to make individual payment for such poles prohibitive.

Room for Improvement

Secretary Perkins cited a number of directions in which living standards might be improved. She pointed to the low proportion of bath tubs in America, contrary to the prevailing notion. She said 60 per cent of villages have no sewerage systems. These were pointed to as further types of work that might be done, bringing better living standards as well as providing work. She said an estimate had been given her to show that it would require ten years of full speed operation by every plumbing manufacturer in America to equip all American homes with bath tubs and other plumbing.

Minimum Pay Held Vital

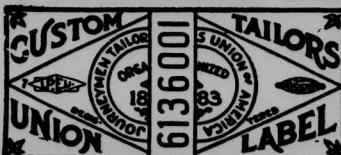
Minimum wages are regarded as vital by the secretary. "Fixing a bottom is a matter of extreme importance," she said. "How it should be done I don't know." However, her own suggestions have been offered, in private, for revamping the Black thirty-hour bill and it is possible a minimum wage clause may emerge in that measure.

The dislike for monumental construction may account, at least in some measure, for discontinuance of the public works program, with a living wage, in favor of the forest camps, with their dollar-a-day.

What will happen to the Bureau of Labor Statistics is now "on the lap of the gods," for a committee has been named by the American Statistical Society, highbrow statistical organization, to make a study of the bureau and its work and to make recommendations to Secretary Perkins.

If all the union men and women in San Francisco insisted upon the union label on their purchases unemployment conditions would be improved for union workers.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



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BARBERS FIGHT "OPEN SHOP"

Associated Master Barbers of America, Chapter 140, St. Louis, Mo., has declared for the "open shop" and refused to display the union shop card or pay the union scale of wages of Barbers' Union No. 102 of that city. "They are displaying an Associated Master Barbers of America shop card, and many people are not aware that it is not a union card," says Jerry L. Hanks, secretary-treasurer of No. 102, in a letter to the Labor Clarion. He admonishes visitors to St. Louis that the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America is the only proof that a shop is union and deserving of patronage.

CHILD HEALTH DAY

May 1, set aside by President Roosevelt as Child Health Day, is a day of thanksgiving and rededication to the needs of childhood. Babies are safe in San Francisco. Infant mortality in San Francisco has decreased from seventy-five deaths per thousand in 1915 to thirty-nine in 1932. Three children out of every ten in San Francisco are healthier and happier because of advantages they receive from Community Chest agencies.

GASOLINE TAX COLLECTIONS

Gasoline tax revenues for March were 5.6 per cent less than in the same month in 1932, according to Fred E. Stewart, member of the State Board of Equalization, who reported collections were \$3,253,917 from this tax last month. "Considering that the bank holiday occurred during the month, when general business fell to an extreme low, the loss shown is nominal," Stewart asserted.

BARTER DEFINED

And barter is giving somebody a pig and a couple of ducks they don't want in exchange for an overcoat that doesn't fit for the benefit of the newsreel movie people.—"Judge."

Hospitalization for Middle Class

Discussed by Dr. Ray L. Wilbur

Addressing a gathering of physicians, dentists and nurses at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Thursday night, April 20, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University and former secretary of the interior, advocated co-operative effort to build up an insurance plan to spread and reduce hospital costs for the middle classes.

Dr. Wilbur, chairman of the National Committee on Cost of Hospital Care, spoke as a guest of the Hospital Council.

"The rich and the indigent have good care, but the family of small or moderate income, the vast majority, can not go to free hospitals and can not afford more than a few days of hospitalization," the speaker said.

Diversion of Gas Tax Is Fought by Labor

Declaring unalterable opposition to diversion of gasoline tax revenues from the state highway fund to the general fund, organized labor, motorists' organizations and other statewide groups are maintaining a united front against proposals pending before the Legislature to use the gas tax for general state purposes. This was evidenced by reports this week from Sacramento. Vigorously opposing diversion of the tax are the California State Federation of Labor, Automobile Club of Southern California, California State Automobile Association, League of California Municipalities, County Supervisors' Association, and numerous other organizations and civic groups.

The stand of organized labor in opposition to diversion was emphasized in a statement made by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. He said:

"Aside from the other vital questions of public policy and fair play to the motoring public who pay the gasoline tax, the fact can not be ignored that immediate proposals for diversion of the tax would at once remove approximately \$15,000,000 from use for employment on road work. Ninety cents of each dollar expended on highway work goes to labor, according to State Department of Works' estimates. With the prevailing acute unemployment situation it would be little less than a calamity to curtail this form of public work. That will be the result if the highway fund is depleted by diversion of the gas tax."

"For this and many other reasons, dipping into the gasoline tax for millions of dollars to balance the budget would be a cowardly course. It would mean weakly following the lines of least resistance, instead of courageously and frankly meeting the problem raised by the present condition of state government finances."

Begin during the April Union Label Campaign the practice of purchasing union-made goods and continue that practice during the year.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The proposition voted on by the membership on last Wednesday, initiated by New York Union, and which proposes to change the I. T. U. law to permit local unions to adopt a four- or five-day week and levy an assessment in excess of 1 per cent for unemployment relief, was defeated in San Francisco by a vote of 473 to 280, and in Oakland by 142 to 81.

If anyone is interested in going to greener fields, work in the printing industry is good in Soviet Russia, according to a story in the "Printer-Worker," a publication sponsored by the Amalgamation party of the New York union. The same publication states that wages have been advanced in France, reduced in Spain, and a strike is on in Bulgaria.—"Tri-County Labor News" (Fresno).

A special telegram from San Francisco, dated April 10, to "Editor & Publisher," says: "A 10 per cent wage scale reduction has been effected by conciliation between publishers and the San Francisco and Oakland Typographical Unions." So that's the way "conciliation" works!

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. Crawford

Some time ago, as recorded in this column, a letter of protest in regard to the wage-cutting by Compton's was forwarded to that organization and a request for a statement was also asked; to facilitate the reply, an addressed, stamped envelope was sent. To date the reply is still forthcoming.

David Hooper, young son of Cliff Hooper, in his first encounter with an automobile came out with a "nine count." The battle necessitated the services of a doctor and two stitches in the back of the head.

Charles Noble had a secret or suppressed desire to try his hand in the culinary art. Last week he realized his ambition with the result of, as he says, the finest dish of ham hocks and brown beans that has yet put in an appearance in the Noble household. He neglected to tell the comment of Mrs. Noble for getting so many dishes, pans, etc., dirty.

Harold Hearn, Lyle Slocum and Frank Hutchinson, all recently on the sick list, are again on the job.

Several boys who traverse the west side of the highway known as Fifth street, are waxing very indignant and threaten to inaugurate a "Write your Congressman" campaign. The reason given for their indignation is that in passing Uncle Samuel's money factory there are heard jarring notes of the jingle of coins of the realm being scooped around. This is rather disconcerting to these gents in view of what happened on April 10.

The old gent with the scythe and shrouds took a swipe at Mickey McDermott Tuesday afternoon, but missed by a fraction of an inch. McDermott was walking past Nathan-Dohrmann's when—wham, there on the sidewalk smashed a bottle of iodine that had fallen from a window high above. Whew, says Mickey, and continues down to the office for the safer dodging of squirts.

In choosing tellers for last Wednesday's election, the method of placing slips in a hat and drawing the three to serve was employed. At the drawing Tuesday the slips were all placed. Then Joe Benz hoisted the young son of Jack Bukowatz up to draw the first name. The youngster stirred the names up and drew forth the name—Benz. Well, the boys laughed that off. Then the young fellow

drew name No. 2, which was Bukowatz. Did the boys laugh or did the boys smile? They did not. They threaten murder, etc., etc. Finally, quiet was restored and the drawing continued, with C. F. Mertins drawing the third assignment.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Apparently the depression is beginning to be felt, as departure from established custom of paying election officials was taken at Tuesday's chapel meeting. Messrs. Balthasar, Dow and Burwell volunteered their services as tellers and E. E. Lowe did likewise as alternate.

Funds to buy Joe Sullivan a typewriter should be willingly subscribed, for no one is handier in writing than Joe to correct published errors if they relate to union matters. He answered an editorial, based on wrong information, in the Alameda "Times-Star," the editor of which replied publicly admitting his error.

A heart attack hit Bill Davy while at work early in the week. Almost in a state of collapse friends hurried him home to bed, where he has since remained. His physician, while stating there is no immediate danger, advised complete rest. Mr. Davy suffered one of these attacks about a year ago and was laid up several months.

It must have been an epidemic, probably something floating in the air like germs. It seemed one would scarcely more than appear showing the effects before he'd be eclipsed by arrival of another even more mutilated. But then, as Phil Scott, latest gladiator, explained, warfare is man's inalienable privilege.

Another explanation of Mr. Scott's honorable scars was offered by Mr. Wright, who said if he's wrong to correct him, but whose version has it Phil, addicted to trying anything once, mounted a wild bicycle which r'ared and kicked him.

Loud and long was the conversation about America going off the gold standard. Nothing to get excited over, commented Mr. Babcock, who reports he's been off it several years. Being a sub, doubtless few will disbelieve him.

"Can't remember when last I was on the gold standard," ruminated Ed Braun. "Went off the silver standard, too, long ago, and when these pennies evaporate looks like me and money standards will be divorced without even Reno sanction."

"You fellows aren't even on nodding terms with hard luck," was Gorilla Schmidt's reaction to the tales of tough times by the subs. "Me, dagnab it, I've been taken for a ride. Every stock listed on the exchange except the one I bought kited when the gold standard was suspended. Nine grand I laid on the line and while other issues soared toward Mars, buoyantly my stock sunk out of sight."

As long as hard luck is being laid bare, let's recite Bull Donnelly's tough spot. A pass to Tanforan, made out in the name of a jockey friend, Bull attempted to gain entrance by; a look at the pass, a still longer look at Donnelly the gatekeeper took, then growled: "Brother, you may be a jockey but the elephants are not running today. Scram."

Nockles, Chicago Labor Leader, Here to Attend Mooney Trial

Ed Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and one of the most prominent men in the labor movement in the Windy City, is in San Francisco to attend the trial of Tom Mooney.

The Chicago Federation, said Nockles during a visit to headquarters of the San Francisco Labor Council, probably has spent more money in behalf of Tom Mooney than any other organization. The money has been spent directly, and not through the various Mooney defense committees, he said.

"In Chicago," said Nockles, "trade unionism has three foes to combat—the organized employers, the communists and the racketeers."

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The Cincinnati, Tacoma and Los Angeles Mailer articles in the April "Typographical Journal" are quite interesting. The Cincinnati Mailer scribe virtually agrees with statements made by members of "outlaw" locals that the M. T. D. U. officers broke faith with their membership in drawing \$1250 back pay out of a nearly depleted treasury. During their campaign the M. T. D. U. officers stated they would draw no back pay until the treasury was in a "healthy condition." At their March, 1933 meeting the Cincinnati Mailers' Union withdrew from the M. T. D. U.

The Tacoma Mailer scribe expresses the fear that Mailer unions would "lose their identity" as such were proposition 120 enforced. That proposition has for its purpose the dissolution of the M. T. D. U. It is now five years and two months since San Francisco Mailers' Union withdrew from the M. T. D. U. It is now more than five years since the Boston and Chicago locals severed all official relations with the M. T. D. U. Neither the "outlaw" locals mentioned nor others have lost identity as Mailer locals by paying per capita to but one international, the International Typographical Union. The International Typographical has not "fought the Mailers," as the Tacoma scribe seems to think. On the contrary, the International Typographical Union, at considerable expenditure of money, has been forced to defend the best interests of all mailer and printer members of the International Typographical Union, by fighting the court action of the Mailer injunctionists who sought to obtain that which the M. T. D. U. officers never possessed, namely, absolute jurisdiction over Mailers. Rightly, the courts have dismissed the ancillary bill of complaint filed by certain members of the M. T. D. U. against the International Typographical Union.

The Los Angeles Mailer scribe makes statements which are totally at variance with the laws and history of the International Typographical Union. A perusal of the financial statements of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union would show him how the finances of that organization are being handled. The history of the M. T. D. U. shows no such business-like conduct of the finances of the M. T. D. U. Not the least of which was the expenditure of the \$100,000 defense fund and other funds of the M. T. D. U., of which to this date no itemized statement of expenditure has been published in the "Typographical Journal" by the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., as the law required.

Neither the Los Angeles Mailer scribe nor other scribes of the M. T. D. U. locals called the M. T. D. U. officers to task, through the columns of the "Typographical Journal," for this and other flagrant violations of the laws of the M. T. D. U. And so, instead of "the foundation" of the International Typographical Union being "badly shaken," as the Los Angeles Mailer scribe intimates, his attention is directed to page 217 of the "Typographical Journal," March, 1933: "Mailers' Appeal to the United States Circuit Court Denied."

In this article it is shown by the executive council of the International Typographical Union that in January, 1933, the balance in all funds of the M. T. D. U. amounted to \$714.55, and that the total in all funds of the International Typographical Union and the Union Printers' Home is in excess of \$5,500,000. Therefore, leaning on the M. T. D. U. for support would be leaning on a broken reed, or a structure erected on a foundation of sand.

All indications point to the M. T. D. U. slipping.

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Stereotypers' Union Proud of Its Record

Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union No. 29, at a well attended meeting on Sunday, April 23, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, E. N. Korn; vice-president, J. B. Rogers; recording secretary, E. S. Paddock; financial secretary, H. J. Bean; Stereotypers' executive board, Fred Ewald, J. W. Thurston, F. Billington, Jr., and G. Chase; Electrotypes' executive board, E. W. Swift, J. B. Rogers, J. A. Medina and R. Jeffress; board of trustees, F. L. Colton, G. Newkirk and W. T. Daut; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, J. W. Williams and C. J. Miller; delegate to Labor Section, J. Williams; delegates to East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council, J. W. Thurston, G. Newkirk and R. J. Norton; delegates to San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, George Dunning, Fred Ewald and E. N. Korn; delegate to International Stereotypers and Electrotypes' convention, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., Fred Ewald.

Although the union has a continuing contract with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, agreement was recently made by which the contract was amended to include a 10 per cent reduction in wages, in line with the agreements imposed upon other printing trade unions. All existing working conditions were retained.

Members of No. 29 are justifiably proud of its record in taking care of its unemployed during the recent years of depression. From 1930 to the present time more than \$50,000 has been paid in out-of-work benefits. This, with a membership of 160, is a most remarkable record. It was made possible by means of an assessment on members earning more than \$30 a week. It is the proud boast of Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union No. 29 that, although it has had more than its share of unemployment, not one of its members has been compelled to call upon public relief agencies for assistance, nor have employers been called upon to contribute one cent to the unemployed.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Women workers injured at their jobs are much worse off financially than the average man who is similarly disabled. Accident compensation in most states is based on wages, and women in general are paid considerably less than men for their work and therefore for their injuries. Women victims of industrial accidents or diseases are additionally handicapped in that their low wages have made accumulation of savings to meet emergencies difficult if not impossible. These facts are pointed out in a report on industrial injuries to men and women, just published by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. The bulletin, was prepared by Marie Correll.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

Attractive programs by the pupils of the various schools throughout the city and discussions by prominent educators marked the celebration of San Francisco's fourteenth annual Public Schools Week. Among the speakers was Professor Benjamin Mallory, professor of education at the University of California, who addressed a public gathering at the Balboa Evening High School.

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PREVAILING WAGE UPHELD

The Cauldwell-Wingate Company, which is building a new state hospital at Pineaire, N. Y., has been restrained by Supreme Court Justice Glennon from paying less than \$1.65 an hour to bricklayers employed on the hospital and from hiring other than members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. The State Industrial Commission has fixed \$1.65, the union rate, as the prevailing wage under the state prevailing rate of wages law. The decision is of great importance in New York, according to union officials.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN SET

An amended hour law for women workers passed this year by the Wyoming legislature is now in force. The law reduces maximum hours from eight and one-half a day and fifty-six a week to eight a day and forty-eight in a week. The new law, as did the old, covers women in factories, stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants and certain other occupations. Overtime is permitted in emergencies if time and one-half is paid.

"VOLUNTARY" WAGE CUT DROPPED

The United States board of mediation has notified officials of the railroad brotherhoods in Chicago that the Rock Island Railroad has given up its scheme to cut wages by asking employees to "voluntarily" return one-sixth of their pay. The plan was recently denounced by A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, as an illegal attempt to cut wages. He charged the road's plan violated its contract with its employees and provisions of the railway labor act.

RELIEF AS AID TO WAGE-CUTTING

At least two instances of denial of relief by the Family Welfare Association to applicants who refused to betray fellow workmen by accepting jobs in "struck" shops or submitting to inhuman and uncalled for wage reductions have come to the attention of city officials. There may have been other such incidents.

Relief agencies were not created to beat down the standards of living. When they lend themselves to such practices it is time for an investigation—drastic and thorough!

Relief administered under such conditions will serve only to increase the charity load over the course of time and evolve into a Frankenstein over which a powerless city, state and nation will have no control.—Dayton (Ohio) "Labor Union."

House Committee Approves Bill Providing Half Billion Relief

The \$500,000,000 Wagner-Lewis direct relief bill has been favorably reported by the House Banking Committee and is headed for passage in the House. The bill already has passed the Senate.

The Banking Committee approved the bill by a vote of 15 to 6. The measure provides for direct loans to the states for unemployment relief purposes. The House committee made no change in the bill except to amend slightly the basis of allocating the money to the states.

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Catholic Conference On Ills of Industry

A conference which, in the words of Archbishop Hanna of the Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco, "will attempt to bring together employers, workers, economists and students of social problems to study the ills of industry," will be held in San Francisco May 9 and 10. It will be held by invitation and under the direction of the archbishop.

Preliminary arrangements are under way and a luncheon meeting of the general committee for making plans was held Thursday at the Hotel Whitcomb.

Prominent local men and women will conduct the conference, assisted by Miss Linna E. Bresette, field secretary. There will be six open sessions, including a dinner meeting on May 10.

Richard M. Tobin and Rev. P. G. Moriarty have been appointed general chairmen of the conference committee, and Rev. B. J. McCarthy acting chairman.

Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director of the social action department of the National Welfare conference, will come from Washington, D. C., to be a speaker.

"The conference will attempt to bring together employers, workers, economists and students of social problems to study the ills of industry," said the archbishop, and he continued:

"Wherever similar conferences have been held they have proved a great medium for education. There is no intention of foisting a program on anyone. The conference will take no action by vote on any question of industrial policy. Its effort will be to present a program based on principles of Christian charity and social justice."

Miss Bresette addressed the San Francisco Labor Council at last Friday's meeting, and aroused great interest in the conference. The meetings are to be open to the public and a general invitation was extended.

WHY WORRY?

A wag once said, "There are just two kinds of things we shouldn't worry about—one is the kind you can't help and the other is the kind you can help." A worrier is like the man who found himself slipping down the side of a precipice at night. Trying to stop his fall, he caught a projecting root and clung to it for hours. Finally his numbing fingers lost their hold and with a despairing farewell to life he let himself drop. He fell just six inches.—Dr. J. C. Geiger in "South of Market Journal."

Begin during the April Union Label Campaign the practice of purchasing union-made goods and continue that practice during the year.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of April 21, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Material Teamsters, William F. Crotty, vice J. R. Gearhart. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From United States Senators Johnson and McAdoo, with reference to the Black bill, No. 158; also from Representative Kahn on the same matter. From Typographical Union No. 21, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his very kind assistance and co-operation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Building Trades Council, with reference to conditions maintaining at the Acme Brewery.

Referred to Legislative Agent—From Professional Embalmers' Union, with reference to the entrance into the mortuary business of the cemeteries.

Requests Complied With and Referred to Label Section—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, stating there is a union label cap factory in Los Angeles, and requesting that we give publicity to that fact.

Communication from the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems was read, and on motion Miss Linna Bresette was granted the privilege of the floor. She addressed the Council and extended an invitation to officers and delegates to attend the conference, which will be held May 9 and 10.

Communication from Delegates Vurek and Leman, requesting the Council to elect two representatives to serve on a proposed labor jury in the case of Tom Mooney. Moved that the communication be filed; amendment, that the request be complied with; point of order was raised and stated the amendment was a negative motion. The chair then declared the amendment out of order. An appeal was then taken from the decision and a vote taken—76 in favor of sustaining the chair,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

and 22 against. The original motion was then put and carried.

Report of Executive Committee of April 10, 1933—The matter of controversy between the Culinary Workers and Compton's chain of restaurants was laid over one week to enable the parties in interest to get together and adjust same; also the matter of the States-Hoffbrau. In the matter of communication from the Laundry Workers' Union with reference to their controversy with a number of curtain laundries, your committee appointed a sub-committee to endeavor to meet with the managers of said laundries with a view of arriving at terms of settlement. Committee recommended that the Council donate \$50 to the Red Cross for the earthquake sufferers. Report adopted.

Report of Committee for April 17, 1933—The sub-committee reported that they had held a conference with the managers of the curtain laundries, and that the prospects were favorable toward unionizing one or more of the laundries in question; matter was laid over until further developments take place. The matters of Compton's and States-Hoffbrau were laid over awaiting further developments. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cleaners-Dyers—Differences still exist between certain employers and the union. Carmen No. 518—Requested all living in the neighborhood of Church street to patronize the Municipal Railway. Theatrical Federation—Have settled their controversy with the Embassy Theater; now 100 per cent union. Machinists No. 68—Iron Trades Council thanked the Labor Council for assistance in having the McClintic-Marshall people comply with bridge contract by remaining in the bridge district. Barbers—Requested all to look for the union shop card when patronizing barber shops. Culinary Workers—Have hopes of adjusting differences with Compton's; are making progress with States-Hoffbrau; are having some difficulty with places selling beer; look for house card when patronizing eating places. Bakery Drivers—Are meeting with success in organizing throughout the city; Renon Bakery is in a mood to organize its plant; public sentiment is changing materially toward organized labor; thanked the butchers and particularly Brother Maxwell for their help; also the Bakery Drivers for their help; Torino Bakery still unfair; Purity stores will make arrangements with union bakeries in future. United Laborers—Reported the non-union attitude of the Lido Cafe. Lithographers—Requested assistance from all unions to have all beer labels bear the union label of their union. Laundry Drivers—Reported that the Del Monte Cleaners have their laundry finished by Orientals. Molders—Reported that the meeting held in the Labor Temple has done some good so far as the merchants are concerned; Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are 100 per cent union made.

Report of Trustees—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Council raise the boycott on the Embassy Theater; motion carried. Moved that the Council instruct the law and legislative committee to investigate the proposition of the appointment of judges and exempting small holdings from taxation; motion carried.

Receipts, \$439.72; expenses, \$306.99.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—The Embassy Theater is now fair to the Theatrical Federation.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

Yesterday's successes belong to yesterday, with all yesterday's defeats and sorrows. The day is here; the time is now.—Elbert Hubbard.

EDUCATION AND LABOR

By E. G. HALL

President, Minnesota State Federation of Labor

A close study of American history shows that the "little red school house" was by no means so universal as we have been led to believe.

In colonial days the British governors were strongly opposed to education for the working people or their children.

Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, said, "I thank God that there are no free schools or printing houses in Virginia, for learning has brought disobedience, heresy and sects into the world."

At first, when the unions demanded free education, the ruling classes tried to compromise by giving them "pauper schools," which were only for the very poor.

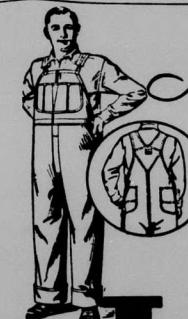
They were started in Pennsylvania in 1818, but were wisely opposed by the workingmen, who continued to antagonize them until the public schools were established.

Striking stories are told of those days of the struggles of the poorer people to educate themselves and their children.

This shows that our public schools and public library systems were not a gift from the wealthy and educated to the working classes, but rather arose in response to the persistent demand for equal educational advantages.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASE IN BRITAIN

The British Ministry of Labor reports as of April 3, 1933, a decrease of 80,454 in the number of registered unemployed, and an increase of 103,000 in the estimated number of employed. The improvement occurred chiefly in the building, public works contracting and tailoring industries. Declines were noted in coal mining, the cotton and hosiery industries and in dock and harbor services.



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PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held April 19, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, April 19, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but Sid France; excused as being ill. The minutes of the previous meeting, held April 5, were approved as read.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes, read and filed; stated that the Best Foods Company and the Lido Cafe are still on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Kelleher & Browne, stating they will co-operate with the League in the April label campaign; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Reported he had visited almost all the firms who stated they would co-operate with the League in the label campaign and the reception accorded him was encouraging. Also visited other firms on uniforms and caps. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union reported they are negotiating with some of their employers and hope for improved conditions; always look for the union house card. Hatters' Union stated work fair just now; claim "ash can hats" are made in San Francisco and sold here; the only firms using their union label are the Lundstrom Hat Company, Beacon Hat company and Smith's Hat Shop; look for the union label before you buy. Typographical Union reported on conditions put up to them by the newspaper publishers and the adjustment made. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported that many of the members are out of work and working part time; buy a union-labeled garment of some kind to help in putting them to work; whist game every third Thursday evening in the Labor Temple. Garment Cutters' Union No. 45 reported they are in the same position as their sister local. Molders' Union reminds you that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are local union-made; picnic June 18. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 stated that work is picking up a little but believe that conditions under which beer is being sold will not be so good for them; patronize those who serve beer that have a union house card. Pile Drivers' Union stated that the Gate bridge work for their members is still being held up; other work fair. Pressmen's Union and Bookbinders' Union reported work quiet. Photo Engravers' Union reported that the depression is affecting their line of work; endeavoring to have four of the largest department stores place their photoengraving in local fair shops; will report later as to the progress made; Western Auto Supply Company's catalog is union. Baker's Union No. 24 stated it looks a little brighter; the Renon Baking Company, Roma Baking Company and the Torino Baking Company are still unfair and are losing trade; Foster's lunches are opening branch bakeries that are unfair; look for the Bakery Workers' Union shop card; remember their ball on May 6. Bill Posters' Union is holding conferences on wage conditions; that A. B. 1378 had been amended and was more satisfactory to them. Carpet Mechanics' Union says work is fair. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union says it is not so good. Grocery Clerks' Union requested a demand for their union button. Office Employees' Union reported on the wage cut amendment just carried and stated that it could have been on a voluntary basis instead of a forced reduction. Millmen's Union stated that work is not any better; some mills have shut down; request to have the union stamp placed on all mill or cabinet work you buy.

Trustees: On account of Trustee Sid France

being ill, the other trustees requested that the chair appoint a substitute for the auditing of the books. The chair appointed Delegate Theodore Johnson.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report: As requested, he submitted a report of all the unions affiliated, their present per capita tax payments, and unions that dropped affiliation or have gone out of business. Report approved and filed.

New Business: Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to appear before the committee of ten of the Labor Council, which will meet this Monday evening, to secure the co-operation of this committee to have unions affiliate with the League that should be; carried. Brothers J. C. Willis, L. L. Heagney and B. A. Brundage were appointed. Moved and seconded that the secretary be allowed the sum of \$5 if necessary for prizes for the bunco game at the next meeting of the League; carried.

Good and Welfare: The secretary stated that according to the action of the League, at the adjournment of the next meeting a bunco game will be held. Explained what was necessary to do and requested instructions. Action was referred to new business. The Ladies' Auxiliary reported on several items of interest to some of the unions and stated they would assist at the bunco game to make it a success.

Receipts, \$55.11; bills paid, \$124.83.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet Wednesday, May 3, in Mechanics' Hall.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

WOMEN'S FACTORY WAGES TODAY

What does the average factory woman who still has a job earn today? Considerably less than a living wage, according to Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, United States Department of Labor. "Even before the depression many women failed to earn enough to live on," she said, "but today more and more women are falling into this plight, as a result not only of part-time schedules in many plants but of heavy cuts in rates." Miss Anderson's statement was based on facts as to the week's earnings of women in various industries and localities in 1931 or 1932, collected by the women's bureau and other agencies.

TO INVESTIGATE LEVEE WORK

Vice-President Garner has named Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York chairman of the special Senate committee to investigate labor conditions in the Mississippi River levee camps. Other members of the committee are Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Carolina and Senator Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi.

COTTON INDUSTRY WAGES

In the prevailing drop in industrial wages between 1929 and 1931 cotton manufacture runs true to form as one of the lowest paid industries. The general average of wages in 1929 was \$1314; while that of cotton manufactures was \$763. In 1931 the general average was \$1109, while that of cotton was \$666.

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Claim Is Held Up By Bridge Directors

A bitter contest against the payment of a claim of \$96,908 for work performed on the Golden Gate bridge by the McClintic-Marshall Corporation resulted last week in a decision by the bridge directors to hold up payment until the firm gives assurance of keeping its promise to give as much work as possible to San Francisco labor rather than operate a plant in Alameda.

Director William P. Stanton led a scathing attack on the corporation for its announced intention of opening a steel plant in Alameda for the assembling and fabrication of bridge material, and Warren Shannon, also a San Francisco supervisor and bridge director, refused to sign an audit of the claim of the company.

"This bill should be held up in protection to workers of San Francisco," declared Director Stanton. "Unless we put the foot down and insist on the assembling of the steel here we'll never get anywhere," he announced vociferously. "The people of San Francisco are bearing most of the cost of the bridge, and they are entitled to all the work that can possibly be done here."

Director A. R. O'Brien of Mendocino County and Director Milton M. McVay also urged holding up the payment. O'Brien declared that "if San Francisco's board members can't protect their own city's interest on the issue as to where the steel work shall be done, I'm going to vote for Alameda." This sally was occasioned by the action of two San Francisco directors, William P. Filmer and Francis V. Keesling, in supporting the claim.

Filmer and Keesling argued that the McClintic-Marshall Corporation might break its contract if the payment was held up, to which Stanton retorted: "I'm not going to let the steel company bluff us out of keeping its promises."

The controversy arose out of the protest of the Iron Trades Council, made to a recent meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, and by that body taken up to the bridge directors, that contrary to the specifications of the bridge contract providing for all work to be done in the counties included in the bridge district wherever possible, a plant was being prepared in Alameda for work which could and should be done in San Francisco. The Labor Council brought the facts before the bridge directors, which resulted in last week's action.

The fact that two San Francisco members of the board voted against the interests of the city in the matter, and the further fact that three other San Francisco members were absent, has given impetus to the demand that the city be given additional representation on the board. It is pointed out that San Francisco pays 88 per cent of the cost of the bridge.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman McMurray which proposes to give the city five more members of the board, and it is said to be receiving substantial support.

Printing Orders For APRIL

— the month designated by the American Federation of Labor to direct particular attention to the Union Label, Card and Button.



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Wages for Children Less Than in China

"Child labor, exploited to unbelievable limits by unscrupulous bosses during the depression, has revolted. And America—the richest nation in the world—is witnessing its first strike of 'baby workers,'" says Budd L. McKillips in "Labor."

At Allentown and Northampton, Pa., hundreds of underfed, overworked and grossly underpaid children, employees of the shirt and pajama factory sweatshops which infest that district, are on strike against wages ranging as low as 15 cents a week and working conditions which would make the overseer of a Soudan slave camp blush with shame.

The boys and girls engaged in this spectacular struggle are for the most part in their early teens. The ranks of the strikers are filled with 14-year-olds. A few are bordering on 20 years.

Many of these strikers are the sole support of large families. Industry has no employment for the fathers. And the sweatshops have taken full advantage of that fact to hire the children at wages which are actually below the rates for boy and girl workers in China and Japan.

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor has authenticated instances of Allentown and Northampton sweatshops paying 15-cents-a-week wages. And the last available figures from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the average monthly wage of children workers in Shanghai, China, is \$2.42.

In other words, the American-born children of Allentown are paid 25 per cent less than they would be getting if they were the sons and daughters of coolies in far-off China.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

Retail food prices in fifty-one cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average decrease of about one-half of 1 per cent on March 15, 1933, when compared with February 15, 1933, and an average decrease of about 13½ per cent since March 15, 1932. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100, were 105 for March 15, 1932; 90.9 for February 15, 1933; and 90.5 for March 15, 1933.

FARM BILL AND LIVING COSTS

Commenting on the farm relief bill now before Congress, the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor says: "The farm bill provides a bonus for farmers who reduce their acreage, in order to lift farm prices. This bonus would be raised by a tax on the product paid by the merchants who handle it. This amounts to nothing less than a sales tax on food and clothing, two vital necessities for all of us. It is bound to increase cost of living and reduce buying power of other groups while increasing that of the farmers."

Railroad Organizations Oppose Dictatorship for Railroads

Railroad labor is unqualifiedly opposed to any plan for appointing a co-ordinator or dictator to operate the railroads of the country.

Executives of twenty-one standard railroad unions meeting in Washington recently authorized a statement saying their organizations were against any plan that would deprive railroad workers of their jobs.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

Federal Employees of Middle Age to Retire

Under the budget estimate sent to Congress last week by President Roosevelt three thousand federal employees in the San Francisco Bay region, many still in middle age and many of civilian status in the military and naval services, would be retired on pension, according to word received by Alfred Berryessa, president of the Federal Employees' Union of San Francisco, in a telegram from Luther C. Stewart, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

The legislation requested would automatically retire all federal civil service employees, regardless of age, who have given thirty years of service. It would start operating July 1.

Employees of the Mare Island Naval Yard were startled by the reports from Washington, and spokesmen for many employees there said it would halt work at the yard. There are upward of 1000 civilian naval employees at the yard, a large number of them of over 30 years in service.

A feature of the bill is that it would retire many who entered the federal service on attaining their majorities, or shortly afterward, which now makes them 51 years of age or a few years older.

Heretofore retirement ages have ranged from 65 to 70 in many federal bureaus.

LABOR OFFICIAL APPOINTED

John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, has been appointed a member of the State Liquor Control Board by Governor Lehman. The board, composed of five members, is headed by Edward P. Mulrooney, former police commissioner of New York City.

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TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932
were as follows:

Income	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes	906,735.60

Net Profits..... \$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haight and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.

HALE'S
FOOD SHOP
FIFTH near MARKET STREET